

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

No. 40 Vol. 52

The royal minister was George the Third.—
The anecdote is related on the authority of the
Rev. George Crabbe, the well known poet of
humble life.

weather, but the rain poured down, and perfect darkness existed. Occasionally a flash of lightning would show me my

the Prince of Joinville will embark at Toulon on board the *Hercules*, of one hundred guns, commanded by Commo-

General-in-Chief, Encarnada, with other dignitaries, were invited to a review by the Colonel, in order that he might assass-

landed in a dense forest in Kent county, from which she was extricated with much difficulty by cutting down the adjacent trees.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-td

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—Sir, having been somewhat surprised at seeing in the Observer & Reporter the name of Democrat attached to that of Whig and having seen in none of the democratic Republican papers any notice taken of this glaring absurdity, I with some reluctance take it upon myself, to offer you my own views,—it does seem to me altogether out of place and unreasonable for those who have been warring with all their might against the principle of Democracy to assume the name. It puts me in mind of a celebrated man who stands high in the councils of our nation, who offered a doggerel on Mr. Jefferson: he said, "if we cannot change the thing, by God we will change the name sir." Is it believed by any portion of our citizens that they are struggling for a mere name? I venture nothing in asserting, that if a majority of the good citizens of this county were assured that a mere name was all that they were to gain, you would find their efforts entirely cease. It is not the name that our citizens aim at, but the principle of Equal Rights of Justice to each and every individual, that our citizens desire, and when they find themselves about to be tricked into a name for mere deception they will not pause and reflect? Will they not enquire what advantages they are to gain by giving their force and power to advance a mere name without that sovereign principle which should govern every honest man? We have heard it prophesied from various quarters that our whig neighbours would change their names; but who would have believed that they would have ever thought of the name of Democrat, the name of all others most reviled by themselves! I must confess that to me, it is most surprising. But such is the nature of whiggism as it has no solid principle for its foundation, it is ever varying and may be expected to change as often as its votaries may happen to think it be of pecuniary advantage to themselves. I have not written with any design of arguing the case, as I think it scarcely susceptible of any; but merely with a view to draw the attention of my democratic fellow citizens, that they may be apprized of the very important fact, that one half of their cherished name is about to be stolen, and if they should not be very careful, will, no doubt, be wrested from them.

But I would advise my democratic Republican friends not to despair, as it is altogether impossible for our democratic whigs to imitate their disinterested conduct, or to act upon liberal or just principles; so the name will not fit them, and they will soon lay it aside for some other, by which they will hope to gain more celebrity; for I cannot believe, that a party who are in favor of all manner of monopoly as well as unjust destination, will ever consent to wear any part of the Democratic Republican name. It may perhaps be thought by some, that I am too sensitive about a mere name, but when they reflect that our opponents have chosen to think our name of so much importance as to attempt to flitch the half of it, will not we think it of sufficient importance to defend it, seeing too, that if we give it up to them it is gone forever, for what name have they ever assumed at any time, as a party, that has not been so completely disgraced as to be ever after a MERE BY WORD!

Believing that these statements are true, I hope our Democratic Republican citizens will take such measures as will be calculated to counteract those evil counsels that are taken against them. I say this, with a knowledge that the government does not allow an individual to change his name, without a special law to enable him to do so, and I can see no good reason why a political party should be exempt from the rule. I offer these few hints to my Democratic Republican fellow citizens, with the hope that it will put them on their guard against the enemies of the free Republican institutions of our country.

Yours &c.

AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS.

From the Erie Observer.

PARTY RECREANCY.

Immediately after the last Presidential Election, the Whig party, alias the Harrison, Webster and White party, expressed a fixed, settled and immovable determination to oppose the administration of Mr. Van Buren by every means in their power. To them the course of policy which Mr. Van Buren pursued was to be no possible consequence. They could not wait to see him ever inaugurated as President, or to see the least official act which should indicate the future course of his administration. Whether his counsels were good or bad—whether his policy was beneficial or ruinous, was to them a matter of indifference. Every other wish—every other thought and every other consideration, was lost in the one fixed determined and immovable project of overthrowing the administration at all events and at all hazards. The election was no sooner over than many of the whig papers immediately raised the banner of Harrison and Granger, and avowed their determined purpose to nail the colors to that standard as long as Mr. Van Buren and his friends should administer the general government, whether for weal or woe to the country.

The Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Buffalo whig papers all declared one united and common purpose of overthrowing the administration of Mr. Van Buren, be it what it might, and the lesser whig lights and omens throughout the whole country, cried "amen" to the project. No one of them stopped to inquire of the moral principle of such an act, or whether justice to our common community, or to the people, whose unbought and honest suffrages had put Mr. Van Buren into the chair of the Presidency, required a trial of the popular selections. No act of the administration, adverse to the general happiness and prosperity of the country, was considered necessary to fire them with the spirit of unconquerable opposi-

tion, but the whole was organized, arranged and concluded on—the resolve to oppose the government at all hazards and in all emergencies, was unanimously adopted, and became fixed, stern, inflexible and immutable, and most religiously has that resolve been kept and cherished, and fed upon; most mournfully have the noblest and best land marks of principle been cast out of view, and trampled on and despised in order to its accomplishment.

The last session of Congress was but one scene of prostitution to this one sole unholy resolve. With Henry A. Wise in the van, the opposition continued to keep Congress in the continued scene of turmoil and confusion, and a whole session was wasted in the furtherance of their projects. The investigating committee was created by Wise not for the purpose of remedying existing abuses, but to seek out new points of attack upon the coming administration of Mr. Van Buren, and talents, which, in a better cause, might have elevated the men to a very high rank in the estimation of their fellow countrymen, were thrown recklessly away upon the deep fixed and soul cherishing project of subduing the country to the acknowledgment of their ascendancy.

The inaugural of Mr. Van Buren arrived, and its candor, its frankness, its whole spirit so strongly breathing the sincerity of the heart which dictated it—so just in its views, so calm in its reflections, and yet so biting and withering in its rebuke upon those who limit their hopes of rising upon the downfall of our country pride and greatness, was like a quivering quiver upon their deeply acrimony and determined hatred. Their great complaint now was, that it contained nothing that they could find fault with; but the deep seated malice with which the opposition press was made to groan against its author, was evidence that no rebuke could silence their enmity or teach their vengeance to sleep for a moment.

Finding that all hopes of utilizing the administration through its acts had failed, the reconstruction of opposition was forced to take a new tack, and throw every possible clog in the way of the government and the administration of the laws. Anarchy and deep laid plan was then fixed upon to operate through the medium of the banking interest. A deep plot—an unholy cooer was fixed upon to suspend the payment of specie throughout the Union, and then to pronounce the government bankrupt. Every bank got its cue, and those whose principles they could not bend must be broken. A general run was effected upon the deposite banks, until drained of their specie, they were compelled to suspend. The opposition then blew their trumpets loud and long, declaring that the government, through its deposite banks had failed to make its payments—that in fact, this Union, which, a year or two since, was the richest of nations, was now bankrupt. At this moment the deposite banks were drained, the other banks in the country, being under the influence and control of the combined banking interest, by a concerted signal, all suspended and looked upon the specie they possessed in their vaults, leaving it there to rust, or only withdrawing it to send to England in order to make the general list of treasure among all classes, complete and effectual.

The moment this is effected, the whole whig papers of the country are made to teem with their misrepresentations, their reckless abuse upon the general administration, and their odious calumnies against the government. Had he yielded to their wishes they would have turned him a recreant from his principles and the wishes of the people; and when he was found to remain firm and unshaken in his integrity as the adamant rock they denounced him as a tyrant.

Next in course, the Post Office Department was assailed with the utmost virulence. This department, during the administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Barry, in yielding to the general wishes of the people, for extensive mail facilities, had become involved beyond its immediate means to pay, and had been restored by Mr. Kendall to its former solvency. Its management was too judicious, too regular and too economical to admit of any fault finding, and the experiment was actually attempted, and as regarded the convenience of every whig paper in the Union, to run an opposition machine between the cities of New York and Boston, with the view of thus seriously injuring the revenue of the government. Whatever became of the project, is more than human ken can answer, but all these movements were to show with certainty the recklessness with which the opposition have endeavored to close the wheels of government and to coin out for themselves the means of effecting what none existed before.

But amidst all their party management, the evidences of public estimation were against them. It was observed that there was too much intelligence among the people to be hoodwinked by their foul and despicable efforts, and in the agony of despair, as the last dying effort of a party which has shuddered at no means however dishonorable, however humiliating to the country and however degrading to the pride and glory of our boasted republic, provided it offered the least hope of ignoble success, the party had made one more turn, and now attempts to charge the whole banking system upon the democratic party, the friends and supporters of Mr. Van Buren.

Had we not been warned beforehand of the settled determination of the party to pursue their hostility to all extremes, we might look with wonder for the motives of such political perfidy, and contemplate with fear the probable result; but as the motives and intentions have already been announced, as we have been assured, that the scattered fragments of a defeated and routed party, would rally in one desperate and final struggle for the mastery, adopting no motto which could be general in its application but the one of "rule or ruin," we are only led to the conclusion that the depth of that human depravity which supposes no moral principle, is quite in the desperate game of politics, and seeks victory alone without one redeeming hope of benefit to the country.

JUDGE WHITE'S OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF A NATIONAL BANK.

KNOXVILLE, July 24th, 1837.
DEAR SIR: Your favor dated 18th inst. was received by the mail which arrived here on yesterday, and with pleasure I send you an immediate answer.

Your recollection of the contents of my letter to Mr. Kinnear is correct. I then stated, and you believe, CONGRESS HAS NOT THE POWER TO CHARTER A BANK, confining upon it the power to do business within the limits of any of the States.

Should a national bank at any time be found indispensably necessary, I have heretofore said, and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one for the business in the district of Columbia, and that they could authorize such bank to connect itself with one or more Banks in each State with the consent of the respective States, and that through such a district bank, thus connected with State Banks, every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving, and safely keeping, and conveniently disbursing the public monies, could be as certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. CHENOWETH.

SHOCKING MURDER.—From the Gothen Express, published in Elkhart county in this State, we learn that a most shocking murder was committed in the upper part of that county, on the 29th ult., by a young man by the name of Vance, upon his own mother! It appears that on the evening of that day, he re-

turned home from the harvest field, where he found his mother and his little sister and brother—he had not been in the house but a short time, when he asked his mother some trifling question in relation to a certain passage in the scripture, and wished her to explain it to him. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he exclaimed in an angry tone, "You will give me no chance to save myself then?" and instantly seized his father's loaded rifle and levelled it at his mother, and after many fruitless efforts to rescue the gun from the monster, he finally succeeded in loosing its contents in that bosom which had cherished him in his helpless infancy!—she expired immediately. The culprit fled, but was pursued and brought back, and now lies in the county jail waiting his final sentence. Nothing but supposed mental alienation can be given in palliation of this inhuman deed.

Attempted steal a copy of the President's Message.—A Correspondent of the New York Express gives the following account of an attempt to steal a copy of the Message.

Some loafer from our good city of New York, with a good store of impudence, and a good deal of daring, entered the Globe office about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of stealing a copy of the President's Message, (then only in type or partly in type) "in advance of the mail." The proprietor of the Globe and the foreman of the Globe office had taken great precaution to ensure the safe keeping of the manuscript of the Message, without having much regard to the portion of it then in type and upon the printers galley. The foreman and the workmen left the office in charge of a negro boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age. The New Yorker watched his opportunity, and as the journeyman went out of the office he went in, informed the boy that Mr. Blair had ordered him to take a proof of the Message. The boy for a moment seemed incredulous, and the loafer putting on airs of authority to frighten poor Sambo, rolled up his sleeves, commenced unking proofs by the column, and placed them away comfortably away in his hat. Young Sambo, however, soon began to think that all was not right, and quietly and slyly posted off to Father Blair, of the Globe, to inform him what was going on in the office. The New Yorker had missed his man and was soon destined to miss the Message. The proprietor of the Globe soon emptied his pockets and his hat and set him adrift, giving him other punishment than more kicks than coppers, or more kicks than copies of the Message. A New Yorker for once has been outwitted by a negro boy and a posse of printers, and some loafer or other has been sadly disappointed, not only in getting a copy of the Message, but in loosing a very pretty sum of money.

We shall see what will be the course of the opposition. If it be as shadowed forth by the "Spy," it is in so many words, hostility to every measure of relief demanded by the exigencies of the country, and to every proposition of the friends of the administration, assume what form they may. If, so their course and design will be appreciated by every true friend of the country. With complaints of the embarrassed condition of things in every quarter—with claims upon Congress for all the relief within their power to grant—with efforts on the part of the opposition to aggravate the prevalent derangement of the currency, and the embarrassment of the times,—we are assured by an acknowledged if not a knowing partizan, an employee of the opposition at the seat of government that they must not only do nothing, but must oppose every proposition of the administration; and the only means for meeting the exigencies of the Treasury, urged through this source, as a whig measure, is the withdrawal of the appropriations from works of public defence and improvement.

We shall see how far these directions are to be followed out by the Whigs in and out of Congress. If they are to be taken as their scheme of action, who can doubt their subservience to the primary design of a great bank, and that all things else—the wants of the treasury, the interests of the people,—must suffer postponement or sacrifice in furtherance of this partizan object!—*Albany Argue.*

William Gaston, an eminent merchant of Savannah, died suddenly of apoplexy in the city of New York, on the 12th inst. He was truly, as he is described in the journals of the day, "an accomplished gentleman, and an invaluable citizen." His funeral took place on Thursday, when the colours of the shipping in the port, as a mark of respect were at half-mast.—*Id.*

The late Rail Road Accident.—On Friday last came before the court of examination at Suffolk, the trial of Mr. Gordius Etheridge, who it will be remembered, was superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, Mr. Etheridge was unanimously acquitted. The blame wherever else it may rest, was clearly shown not to be imputable to the captain of the lumber train. The court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick presiding justice, and John B. Benton, Mills Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Sumners, Esqrs. The proceedings and evidences in this case are deeply interesting to the

public, and it is hoped that an abstract of not a report of them will be furnished. As an act of justice to Mr. Etheridge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The New Orleans True American has the following:—
New Orleans Saturday Sept. 8.—Since our paper last appeared we have had the misfortune to lose our foreman, Mr. P. C. M. Andrews.

We were unable to publish our paper on Saturday, as all the hands in our office were taken down with the prevailing epidemic but one, who is himself complaining. One of our carriers died on Friday and the others are all down.

We have made an effort and have collected together a few hands, but how long we shall be permitted to keep them God only knows.

Sickness in our own family, among our friends whom we are obliged to attend to, our employees and their families, prevent us from bestowing any attention upon our paper. Our subscribers will receive it for a few days with indulgence.

Late arrivals have brought into our afflicted city near 500 strangers, and a provision whatever has been made for their safety. They may be easily distinguished walking the streets, food for the yellow fever, of which they are sure to become the victims if they remain here but a few days.

Why were not these people placed in the U. S. Barnum, below the city, a most comfortable and healthy location. We feel certain they could be procured on application to Lieut. Cross the acting Quartermaster.

This remissness on the part of our public authorities is most unpardonable.

The New Orleans City Council have made an appropriation of \$2000, for the purpose of supplying the indigent sick with medicines.

The Recorder of Philadelphia, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that city, after describing minutely the nature of the duties incumbent on that body and the best manner of transacting their business, goes on to notice among other matters worthy of their attention cruelty to animals, and the habit of rapid driving through the streets, practiced by hackney coachmen, cabs, and the drivers of vehicles generally. With regard to the first of these offences, our feelings have been frequently outraged by the dastardly cruelty practised upon brutes by those whom gratitude for services rendered should render more merciful. There is something peculiarly mean and contemptible in cruelty to brutes. It shows a cowardly disposition in heap severity on creatures that have no means of defending themselves, and must patiently submit to any infliction which may be practiced upon them. In addition to this, there can be no stronger evidence of a bad heart than to return blows for services rendered, and to vent temper upon animals the lives of which are spent in supplying subsistence to ourselves and families. Taken in either of these points of view, cruelty to animals in an offence which should be severely punished, but there is additional reason for punishment, in the injury done to the feelings of every beholder by such savage acts, and the impropriety of making others feel uncomfortable by the public indulgence of unrestrained passion. In reference to the second of these offences, or rapid driving, it should be punished by the severest penalties. The danger that arises to human life from rapid or careless driving in large cities, where it is frequently impossible to escape the impending peril, requires that such acts should be punished in the most exemplary manner. If persons found driving or riding at an unreasonable rate were immediately taken before a magistrate and fined, we should not be required so often to record accidents by which injury is done to life or limb in our streets.—*Baltimore American.*

The opening of the great exhibition of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, on Monday last, was announced by a salute of twenty-six guns and the ringing of a large bell which had been presented as a specimen of American manufacture of that article. Among the many interesting commodities furnished for the occasion are several samples of sewing and woven silk, which for beauty and excellence are said to compare advantageously with any product of foreign industry. The progress made in the culture and preparation of this important article within a year or two past, has been such as to show conclusively the deep interest taken in the subject, and the success with which the various processes of production of this beautiful material may be conducted in this country. With a climate admirably suited to the growth of the mulberry and the habits of the industrious insect of which it is the favorite food, there can be assigned no sufficient reason why silk should not become one of the most extensive as it is one of the most lucrative branches of our domestic manufactures. Possessing every facility for the culture of this article, our countrymen should turn them to the best account, and instead of being tributary to foreign countries for the several varieties of it should make it a source of profit to themselves. There is reason to believe that with a moderate degree of attention, this manufacture may in a short time be brought to such perfection as to compete fairly with any other to which ingenuity can be applied. As we have frequently observed, the Atlantic States

should strive to become in relation to the interior, or what England and other countries have been heretofore in regard to them, and instead of vainly endeavoring to place their comparatively barren soil in competition with the fertile prairies of those regions, should avail themselves of their dense population to advance manufacturing processes, not only in the branch of which we speak, but in every other.—*Id.*

Small Pox on board the Constitution.—The Constitution frigate, Commodore Elliott, while on her way from Palermo to the Levant, took on board three distressed American seamen, who were discovered, when twenty days out to be affected with the small pox. The cases were quite mild, and from the precautions of the crew, the disease, which was the family of Gen. Cass, the disease has not spread. The sick were removed from the ship to the hospital when the vessel reached Malta.

[Newark Daily.]

From the Natchez Daily Courier.
ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT DEPARTED.
Died—A Franklin, Connecticut, on the 1st July last, General JACOB KINGSBURY, formerly Inspector General of the Army, in his 81st year.

He entered the Army as a private soldier in the year 1776 and rose through every grade to the rank of Brigadier General; was engaged in many of the most important battles in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, was in England in the Light Infantry of General Wayne, when he made his celebrated charge on the rear of Cornwallis's Army which consisted of 10,000 men, then preparing to cross the river at Jamestown, Va. General Wayne deceived by false information calculated with his light corps to annoy the rear of the British Army while the British General was crossing the river. The British General, deceived, viewed the approach of Wayne's troops (800 men) as the advance of the whole American Army, and was forming in line for battle. Wayne by an immediate charge of his whole corps, confirmed him in that belief, and while he was maneuvering to receive a superior force, effected his retreat with the loss of a very few men, and left his lordship to cool his heels waiting for the approach of Washington.

After the treaty of peace of '83, General Kingsbury retired for a short time to the pursuits of civil life on his farm in Connecticut, but again entered the army as an Ensign in Col. Humann's Regiment of Infantry in 1790 raised for the defence of the Frontiers, against the destructive incursions made by the Savages, who, persuaded by the British to take a part with them in their former wars, were unwilling to bury the bloody tomahawk. They had not sufficiently heeded the destructive weapon in the blood of the Americans. Being stimulated and supplied with munitions of war by the British Indian agents, they continued to exercise on the defenceless inhabitants of the frontier and emigrants moving to the far west the most wanton and savage acts of barbarity. It was ascertained that from the peace of '83 until October, 1790, that upwards of 1500 persons of all denominations, from aged men to infants, were killed, wounded and made prisoners by them on the Ohio, besides carrying off upwards of 2,000 horses, and property to the amount of 50,000 dollars.

It would be out of place to attempt here the detail of the numerous engagements between these savage allies and auxiliaries of the British, of bloody and friendly intimacy, and the hand of American troops, as well as the brilliant backwoodsmen of Kentucky and Ohio, who were almost continually engaged in warfare with them, and in which General Kingsbury had his full share.

In the fall of 1790, commanding with only 15 men a stockade, situated on the Big Miami river, called Dunlap's station, he was attacked by a numerous host of Indians, supposed to exceed 200 in number, and defended the little fort for 3 days and 2 nights against them without the loss of a man, killing several of the enemy.

In March, 1792, he was promoted to a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Infantry from which period the writer of this sketch became acquainted with him, and continued in the most interrupted and friendly intimacy, until the untimely termination of the Revolutionary War in 1795, when, after the complete defeat of the combined Indians, under the walls of the British Fort Miami, the British were compelled to abandon their posts on our frontier. In the action of the 24th of August, he was a Captain of Light Infantry (a service he always preferred) in the 1st Sub Legion, and shortly after promoted to the rank of Major and in succession, to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of that Regiment.

No man ever possessed the love and esteem of all ranks in the army more than Jacob Kingsbury. He was brave even to a fault. Perfect in his duty, he executed a rigid performance of it from all his responsibilities, but in that conciliatory and bland manner that it was always a pleasure to serve under his command. To his instructions the writer of this was greatly indebted for his military acquirements, particularly in the duty of Adjutant, and was frequently honored with his selection of him on scouting parties in the wood, to rouse the wild men from their lair.

In a word, he has left none behind him so not one, who, in the various duties from the private sentinel to the emulated General, excelled him as a warrior and complete gentleman. Frequently noticed in early life with distinguished marks of approbation by American unparalled chief, Washington, he delighted to dwell with enthusiasm on his character.

The great age which he arrived at, the latter part spent in peace in the bosom of his family, leaves no source for regret at the termination of his earthly career; for who shall presume to doubt that

"Faithful below he did his duty;
His soul has gone aloft."

Farewell! gallant spirit. The hope of meeting thee again, at the Grand Parade, where the faithful soldiers will receive orders from their blessed no. 1 Divine Commander in Chief to take their stations on the banners, affords a cheering ray to the erry head and noble hand that banish traces this to thy memory.

Also, died, at Fort Mellon, East Florida, on the 9th June last, Lieut. Charles E. Kingsbury, of the 3d Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, aged 18 years, son of the venerable patriarch; a youthful warrior of promise nipt in the bud of gallant daring.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd., are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those who own the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

L. C. RANDALL,
U. C. RANDALL,
Agents.

The Comic Almanac
for 1838.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

JOHN WILLIS,
Piano Forte Tuner, from the unrivalled Manufactory of R. Nims Clark & Co., City of New York.

Will make a tuning in a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Instruments out of order, can depend on having them tuned &c., in the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the Phoenix Hotel.
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-34

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors, CORNER OF MAIN AND LEXINGTON STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoats. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL and MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-41

RAIL-ROAD AND STAGE NOTICE

Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lexington to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!

THE CARS

LEAVE at 5, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m.
The GOOD INTENT POSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at LOUISVILLE at 4 o'clock, a. m.

PASSENGERS entering at Lexington for Louisville, have the preference of seats in this line.

BAGGAGE transferred from the CARS to the Stages at the Office in Frankfort. The CARS also leave Lexington at 2 o'clock, p. m., and FRANKFORT at 3 o'clock, p. m. PASSENGERS leave Louisville in the GOOD INTENT POSITION LINE at 5 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at dawn, and in time for the 3 o'clock Line of cars for Lexington.

H. McCONATHY, AGENT.
Rail-Road Office, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-41

Fayette County, Set.
TAKEN UP by James Henderson, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Lexington road, A BAY MARE, black legs, name, and tail, 3 or 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a scar on the left shoulder, not shed, appraised by John Peck and John Cudford to \$45, before me this 25th Sept. 1837.

A Copy.
DAN. BRADFORD, J. p.
Attest J. C. Rimes, clk.
by Walter Rodes, d. c.

NOTICE.

WAS picked up on the road leading from Lexington to Richmond (two Colonels) ONE BAG CONTAINING WEARING APPAREL. The owner can have the same by giving a satisfactory description, on application to BUTLER HOWELL, 6 miles from Lexington, or the Richmond Turnpike.

39-31

The Feather Renovator.

Is now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooley's Bake Shop.
Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.
By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleaned and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original plumpness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers are taken. By this process all mites, or other insects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.
CALEB BROWN.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-41

REMOVAL

DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER.
GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on Upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and near the opposite Dr. SARRIS WHITE & WINTER'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,

And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear as new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-4m

TO HIRE.

UNTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY 12 years old. He has been used to house work.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-31.

